

transact only the most urgent public business with the president, and any official

Most of the Cabinet officers have followed

the President's example and left the city brief vacations. Those who remain say President's proclamation speaks for itself and decline to discuss the situation further.

The disturbances of values arising from the uncertainties of the situation grew so alarming that Mr. Cleveland was compelled to acknowledge that the "unexpected contingencies necessitating an earlier meeting of Congress," which he spoke of in his interview of June 5, had arrived. The action of the British Government in India brought matters to a crisis, and the uncertainty of the situation in India. The President resolutely declined to speak further about his intentions until he should be prepared to do so and each of his Cabinet officers maintained strict silence. It may be stated, however, without violation of confidence, that the President, when the announcement of the action of India was made, the President took steps to keep himself forewarned through the press and each of the slightest approach of panic was met by a statement of the President to take the course which he has now adopted. If it seemed to him that his so doing would in any way tend to alarm and restore public confidence. When to-day he found telegrams of a similar nature coming from the Confederate States, but also from the South

even from some of the silver States of the Northwest, urging that Congress be called to end the emergency and demand that the stock market be permitted to rally no longer. But even in taking this action, the President took steps as far as he could to prevent its being known before the Stock Exchange closed, so as to avoid any appearance of exercising undue influence on the stock market.

SENATOR VOORHEES' VIEW.

The effect of the announcement on Senators and Representatives in the city was very marked. Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, first knew of the President's act when informed by a reporter. I was not surprised.

"That is a bad case," said the Senator, "will not be long until we are again at war. Inasmuch as Congress has to deal with the subject of finance, it is well that we get about it, and the sooner the better. I do not know that there is any real wisdom in not leaving the country, but it is well to make the attempt, and there is no wisdom in delay. The condition of the country certainly, to my mind, demands very prompt and decisive action, especially in view of the fact that every day

the solution of our financial troubles. I think the President has acted wisely, and I have no doubt that as soon as Congress goes to work it will repeal the Sherman act. I voted against it the first time it came up on the floor, and I vote, when it passes, for the silver men who supported it. That was not the legislation they needed for silver and that they would live to regret the day they supported it. That day has come, and I do not think they will regret it. I have understood, however, that I abate a single jot or tittle of my adherence to the coinage and use of silver as money, under proper regulations for its parity with gold."

Senator Harris, in recent progress of the Senate could not be induced to vote, but for one to whom he had spoken relative to the calling of an extra session it is learned that he expressed the belief that the sooner it was done the better it would be for the whole country.

Representative Dockery of Missouri declined to discuss the probable action of Congress when it came to act on the money question. "I can express no view upon that subject," said Mr. Dockery. "For the reason that I have not written any bill."

Whether the Sherman law can be repealed

not. Unless I know what a canvass would show it would be foolish for me to make a prediction. So far as the action of the President is concerned, I think it is eminent good policy to wait until the facts are more properly under the circumstances."

"It is a good thing," said Mr. Byrnum of Indiana, "and I believe it will result in the repeal of the Sherman law, at the door of which we have all the present financial trouble can be laid." The earlier Congress repealed the Sherman act the better it will be for all. I believe it can be repealed, and fair to see it done, a great deal in wiping from the statute book a law which everybody condemns as a robbery of the Indians for the people."

"I voted against the Sherman act, before it was passed, and I believe it is a good thing that it will be repealed," said Mr. Brown of Indiana. "The Sherman act, it is claimed, was not passed to prevent the enactment of the present law, but to prevent the people from knowing the truth to say that it was passed to keep Mr. Harrison from voting a free coinage bill, and appearing before the country as an opponent of slavery."

CABINET OFFICERS DECLINE TO TALK.

Cabinet officers who are in the city, where they are called, and who are asked to give their views on the subject, decline to do so.

regarding the President's proclamation, was uncommunicative. Secretary Carlisle would not be seen. Attorney-General Olney said that he did not think he was the right man to come to the expression of views on the subject, and declined to do so.

Secretary Herbert said that the subject would involve a long discussion of a great many points into which he did not care to enter.

Senator Cockerell of Missouri was at his residence in earnest conversation with Representative Dockery. He anticipated the object of the reporter's call, and said he had no intention to give; that he had heard of the issue of the proclamation only a short time before, but had not read it, nor would he do so until to-morrow.

"The President," Mr. Cockerell said, "has right to issue a proclamation, as a matter of course, but for myself, I have nothing what to say."

Representative Enloe of Tennessee said he was perfectly proper for the President to convene Congress in extraordinary session under the circumstances.

"The President's confidence," said Mr. Enloe, "is not in the President's hands."

Ernie. "Still it is a question in my mind whether Congress can furnish any relief. The country, however, seems to think it can, and it is the part of wisdom for the President to give it a chance. The only reason for the ground reason for this financial demoralization, except the fact that the public confidence has been shaken."

Mr. Ernie said further that he believed it hardly probable, from what he had heard and read, that the President would have any law would be repealed without a substitute.

Representative Durbarrow of Illinois is of the opinion that the President was right in calling the extra session in August. "The President," he thought, "has considered the matter carefully ever since his inauguration. He has had presented to him in all lights, and has transferred it to the shoulders of Congress. He is not going to be asked to go back to foreclose the action of Congress, but is opinion that the immediate result of the session will be to restore confidence in the government and financial circles to a large extent."

Senator Ramsey of North Carolina the senator of the President.

THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL